CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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THE LOST MILLION

GLENN CLARK

Over fifty million of the people of the United States drink alcoholic beverages, three million to excess—addicts on the danger line—and of these, one million are hopeless alcoholics living in a hell as deep as anything Dante ever discribed and as dark as anything Dore ever pictured. For this lost million it is hell and it is hell for their families and for all who have anything to do with them.

The only group working with any real success toward salvaging these lost millions is Alcoholics Anonymous. But all the good that the "AA's" accomplish is a mere drop in the bucket. Less than fifty thousand salvaged out of a million is a very small per cent. It is like baling out a tub with a dipper while both faucets are running full speed. When a million lives are overflowing into the hell of alcoholism, why can't we turn off at least one of the faucets?

One faucet is the production of liquor; the other faucet is the advertising of liquor. There is no present hope of turning off both faucets. We tried to do that once and the voters rose up in revolt. As long as a majority want liquor produced the breweries will continue to produce it. But we can turn off the other faucet and those who have studied the problem maintain that this alone would cut the consumption of liquor in half.

The occasion for writing this article is the publication this spring of "The Third Strike" (Abingdon-Cokesbury, Nashville, Tenn. $1) which is selling already in the hundreds of thousands. The young author of this book came to me as a hopeless alcoholic ten years ago. We gave him scholarships to the Camps Farthest Out. Every known means were used to save him. But all to no avail. Finally, in desperation he asked to be put in the penitentiary for two years. The way he asked for it was by forging my name to a check, an offense for which he could have been "sent up" for twenty years. I offered to let him off scott-free, but he begged that I let him be admitted to Stillwater Prison in Minnesota for the two years—that prison walls might shut out the hell that his will was not strong enough to confront. I consented on one condition, that he write a book while interned that would warn others from the pitfalls that he had fallen into.

He promised and he kept his promise. Each week he sent me a chapter until the picture of his struggle with the black monster was painted. It was a work of art. It was a classic in its field equal to anything De Quincey or Coleridge or any literary genius of the past ever wrote. I edited it and Starr Daily wrote a foreword to it and then Abington-Cokesbury published it.

When the two years were completed Jerry came forth—an author at last. Fame and glory could have been his for the asking. But, alas, old John Barleycorn had too much on the ball. Jerry struck out!

As he said, he was born with two strikes against him. One was heredity, one was environment. Had it stopped there he would have had at best one chance left. He lived in mortal terror of that third strike. He knew that it would mean the end.

What is the third strike? It is simply this: the commercialized network operating to catch and lure the drinker. No fly in a spider's web is any more helpless than the confirmed drunkard when exposed to this network. Wherever Jerry went he found the tempter at his elbow. He could not open a newspaper

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Growing Sentiment Against Supreme Court Ruling In The School Case

There are many evidences of a constantly mounting sentiment against the implications of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the McCollum (atheist) School case. One of the many which could be cited is the Report of Committee on Religion and Public Education of the International Council of Religious Education unanimously adopted by the Council at its Annual Meeting on February 12th.

This report is divided into four parts: 1. The Historical Situation; 2. A proposed Policy Statement; 3. Suggestions for Program activity; and 4. Recommendation to the International Council.

The Third Section relating to the basic principles that should govern in determining our policy with reference to the place religion should have in our public education can be found in the article on page three in the March issue of The Christian Statesman. It is a strong presentation of the case for the right and duty of the state to give basic instruction in religion in its schools as an important and essential element in our American culture. We ask a careful reading of it. The entire report can be secured for fifteen cents by addressing International Council of Religious Education, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. The International Council represents a very large percentage of Protestantism in the United States.

There are many other evidences of a growing opposition to the Court's ruling in this case.

An article appeared in the September, 1948 issue of International Journal of Religious Education by Lois V. McClure of the International Council of Religious Education on "A Survey of Reactions to the Champaign Case Decision." It contains interesting and encouraging statements. She quotes the superintendent of a large city school system where school buildings were not used to house week-day classes as follows: "The released time plan is a sociological pattern deeply rooted in the life of this community. Even if I didn't like it, I would not think of trying to tear it out. That would be bad administration." She adds, "Many public schoolmen have taken a similar attitude", and continues, "some dozen states have passed so-called 'enabling acts' legalizing the release or excusal of children to attend week-day church school classes. The first question in these areas was, 'Does the decision invalidate the state law?' California, New York and Minnesota have all said, no, by ruling of their Attorney General.' "Indiana has a similar law. Its Attorney General has ruled that with a deletion of two objectional phrases their law may stand. Maine's law is uneffected by the Champaign Case. West Virginia's Attorney General has given a definitely favorable interpretation. In South Carolina, pressure of public opinion caused the State Educational Department to reverse its earlier adverse opinion at the urgent request of the Governor of the State and of the State Senate.

The Attorney General of Alabama upheld the teaching of the King James Version of the Bible from an historical, narrative, biographical and literary standpoint without reference to any religious sect. In Virginia and New Jersey favorable rulings have also been given.

"Practically all the large cities where the programs differ from that in Champaign in that they do not use school buildings or other 'machinery' banned by the decision are continuing their work. Among them are New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Indianapolis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spokane, Los Angeles.

"In Ohio the Superintendent of Public Instruction has said that the interpretation of the decision is a local matter. Only a very few communities in that state have discontinued their programs."

A strong article appeared in the September, 1948 issue of the "Ladies Home Journal" by Christian Gauss on "Should Religion be Taught in our Schools." In this article he sets forth the disastrous conclusions that would follow to public education and to American civilization if the ruling in the McCollom Case were carried out to its logical conclusion. Of this Court's ruling he says, "Its language seems almost combative and as downright as a box in the ear."

After showing what the exclusion of religion from public education in America would do to education, that it would effect the teaching of music, art, literature and history, he says: "An educational diet which omits all religion rapidly becomes what the Italians call a saltless pumpkin. It not only loses its savor, it also lacks significance."

He concludes by stating that the McCollom Case in startling fashion has called attention to what is perhaps the most important single question which we now face in public education. All interested groups of citizens, particularly teachers, are called upon to restudy and reassess the results of programs that have now been in operation many years. The least, and perhaps the most that they can do, is to make their convictions and, above all, their findings known.

"In a matter of such importance to the training of our future citizens, we can be confident that our Justices will not be indifferent to reasoned public opinion and what the majority of Americans regard as sound public policy."

"A Vote For Liquor Is A Vote For Evil"

Rev. Robert Lloyd Roberts, Pastor of Pequea Presbyterian Church, Narvon, Pa., delivered a very telling message on "A Vote for Liquor is a Vote for Evil," which is reported in the May 12th issue of "National Voice" of Los Angeles, Calif. We take the liberty of quoting parts of it, knowing that our esteemed friend, Miss Ethel Hubler, the Editor, will approve.

"Some persons think that since 'the drinkers will get liquor anyway,' they might as well vote for legalized manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages and 'keep the business under governmental control.' But do these people think they can vote for liquor and not vote for its consequences? Yet this seems to be the silly form of reasoning that they adopt. They think they can vote wet and yet not vote for wet consequences. They ignore the truth that, if you sanction the cause, you thereby sanction the effect, for no cause will stand alone—it will produce its effect. Cause and effect follow each other like night follows day.

"So we can make some assertions from this premise. We can say that a vote for liquor is a vote for all kinds of evil. If we sanction liquor, we thereby, whether we wish it or not, sanction and promote all kinds of evil. We cannot back up the liquor business and not also back up its fruits. If we aid and abet the enemy in any way we are responsible for the effects that this enemy produces. This kind of reasoning would be clear even to the primary class in school—but many of our adults cannot get this idea through their thick skulls. Their minds must set like concrete as they get older and their skulls thicken until their domes are solid bone."

I. **"A Vote for Liquor is a Vote for Drunkenness.** But these people protest that they do not want to see people get drunk. All they want is to permit people to use liquor 'in moderation,' to use it 'according to good judgment and good taste.' Poor fools! What a naive thought that is! Some one needs to tell these people the facts of life, not its fancies. All persons who drink do not get drunk, but all persons who get drunk drink. They cannot get drunk withut using intoxicating beverages or drugs. So that, if we sanction what makes a man drunk, we thereby sanction drunkenness."

II. **"A Vote for Liquor is a Vote for Juvenile Delinquency.** Woe unto him that puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips, or to the lips of his neighbor's children. When we legalize the liquor traffic, we put the bottle to the lips of our children and young people, and from them we recruit many of our adult drunkards. Or, if we do not sell liquor to children and young people, we do sell it to their parents. These parents then neglect their children, and these neglected children often become our juvenile delinquents. Out of homes debauched by liquor come many of our problem children. So, when we vote for liquor, we vote for an increase in juvenile delinquency."

III. **"A Vote for Liquor is a Vote for Poverty.** Many families are kept in poverty by the curse of strong drink, for the parents often spend all they make on liquor and leave little or nothing for the children. At one time, only the father was to blame, but now, in many cases, mother also is to blame, for she too has taken to drink. . . . Not all drinkers come to poverty, of course, but, if we vote wet, we are responsible for the homes that are impoverished by drink."

IV. **"A Vote for Liquor is a Vote for Prostitution and White Slavery.** The brothel and the taproom go hand in hand. Immorality increases where liquor is present. Liquor is the handmaiden of prostitution. Ruined girls and ruined boys are often caught in the web of immorality while under the influence of strong drink. So a wet vote is a vote to ruin our boys and girls in the houses of prostitution."

"Vice will decline where people are sober. 'When liquor is in, the wit is out.' All liquor does not lead to vice and all vice does not come from the use of liquor, but the great majority of vice is liquor connected, so much so that we can never divorce the two. If we get rid of liquor, we will also get rid of much of our vice and venereal disease. To destroy the effect, you must first destroy the cause.

V. **"A Vote for Liquor is a Vote for Murder.** The great majority of attacks on women and children that end in rape and murder are attacks that come while the attacker is under the influence of strong drink. Many other deaths by violence are caused by a liquor-confused mind. Deaths on the highway are caused in increasingly greater numbers by drunken drivers.

"Slums, poorhouses, mental institutions, reformatories, prisons, and paupers fields are all monuments to booze. They are agencies that the citizens have provided to care for the wreckage of booze. We make the wrecks and then we make places to care for them and to bury them. Would it not be wiser to prevent the wrecks than to try to fix them up after we have wrecked them? Are we not playing a fool's game, to provide for the destruction of our brother and sister, and then try to patch up the broken shell that is left? Herein we are political morons, infantile self-rulers, and silly geese at play."

"This is not a grown-up, realistic, and sensible attitude toward such a destroyer and killer as beverage alcohol. Dope hurts a few people. Liquor hurts millions of people. We fear the lesser evil

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$840,000,000 DROP IN LIQUOR EXPENDITURES

The U. S. Department of Commerce in a June 20th release reports a decrease of $840,000,000 in expenditures for alcoholic beverages in the calendar year 1948 over 1947, the first decrease in these expenditures since 1938.

The expenditures for 1948 amounted to $8,800,000,000 as compared with $9,640,000,000 for 1947. The release states, "this estimate represents the aggregate expenditure by consumers and business for distilled spirits, wine and beer, whether bought in package form or by the drink. The figure also includes part of the expense of entertainment and other service charges in establishments where a separate charge is not made for such items."

Expenditures for distilled spirits and wine were about 14 percent less than in 1947, while the amount spent for beer declined 2 percent. The decline for all three is placed at 9 percent.

The expenditures for distilled spirits is placed at $3,900,000,000, wine at $455,000,000 and beer at $4,445,000,000. It should be noted that the expenditures for beer is $90,000,000 more than the expenditures for both distilled spirits and wine.

With reference to the quantity consumed. The Department reports a decrease of 2 million barrels of beer (from 87 million barrels in 1947 to 85 million barrels in 1948), of 11 million gallons in distilled spirits (from 182 million gallons in 1947, to 171 million in 1948), but an increase in wine of 25 million gallons (from 97 million in 1947 to 122 million in 1948.) There must have been a large drop in the cost of wine as the Department's estimate of the sales of wine for 1947 was $525,000,000, for 1948 only $455,000,000.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE DAY

On May 18th Congressman Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina introduced the following joint resolution (H. J. Res. 245) into the House of Representatives:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the last Sunday in October each year as 'National Temperance Day' and calling on the people of the United States to observe the day in churches, clubs, societies, lodges, and special assemblies with appropriate ceremonies stressing the need of voluntary abstinence in building a stronger and better America for tomorrow."

AUSTRALIAN COMMENDATION OF OUR LIQUOR GRAPHS

We have many commendations of our Liquor Graphs from our own country. Here is one from far-off Australia.

W. H. Rose, State Director of the West Australian Temperance League, under date of May 10th, 1949, writes as follows:

Secretary, National Reform Association
Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.
Dear Colleague:

"Thank you for your letter and copy of your very fine leaflets which we received this morning. The get up and matter is really fine.

"Would it be possible to get from your printer matrixes of the six pictures that appear on the first page—the bar scene, school picture, house, group of people, parrot and owl? If so we would be able to make good use of them, with your permission and due acknowledgement. This would be a very real help to us I assure you."

LOCAL OPTION CONTESTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

This is the year for local option elections on the liquor-beer issue in Pennsylvania. The last day for filing petitions to get this issue on the ballot for the September Primary is July 15th, the date of this writing. It will be a week before information is available as to the number of municipalities in the state on which this issue will be voted on. At present, indications are that the Drys are petitioning for a vote in some 75 wet areas. The Wets are also petitioning for a vote in a number of dry areas, we have no idea of how many.

The National Reform Asscication, cooperating with other temperance organizations, wishes to be of service to these communities where this issue is voted on. In some instances we will be able to furnish speakers to discuss this issue, but the chief contribution we can make is in furnishing our liquor graphs for use in the educational campaign preparatory to the vote. These graphs placed in the hands of the voters by a house to house distribution, is a most effective way of getting information to them that should lead them to vote dry. They contain arresting facts, presented in graphic form, with artist's drawings, and are printed in colors to attract attention and secure a reading of their contents.

Two years ago when this issue was voted on 35,000

copies of these graphs were secured and distributed in Indiana and Fayette Counties. These up-to-date graphs can be secured at a very reasonable rate for use in these local option campains. For sample copies and further information, address The National Reform Association, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

CAN THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES WORK TOGETHER?

Rev. Walter C. McCrory

No, we are not working for church union, but we are very much interested in church unity in vital reform effort. For lack of this effort the churches of all denominations are being undermined. Our boys stood together side by side in the battle of the Bulge, and we must do it again against spiritual wickedness in high places.

The National Reform Association is much concerned regarding the indifference of the church toward the Sabbath and its increased desecration of the day. The time has come to stop, and "judgment must begin at the house of God"—1 Peter 4:17. No nation can live in peace without a Sabbath, and the church must lead the way. Plans are being made for an offensive of the church of God against this enemy of the church.

We want every minister of the country to identify himself in this offensive as he stands before his own people.

The American clergy, armed with freedom of speech, together with the National Reform Association, armed with the freedom of the press, working under the conscious leadership of the Holy Spirit, have a tremendous power at their disposal. Here is an issue in which we can all unite for the good of the church and the advancement of the Kingdom.

"THE THIRD STRIKE"

By Jerry Gray

Published by Abingdon-Cokesbury,
Nashville, Tenn. $1.00.

Jerry Gray is a pseudonym of an "Alcoholic Anonymous" who came under the power of the alcohol habit which wrecked his life. He was a brilliant young man of great promise. He put up a terrific battle against the demon rum but lost out, in the end taking his own life. As indicated in the article by Glenn Clark on poge one of this issue of The Christian Statesman he wrote this tragic story of his life while in prison where he deliberately placed himself to get away from the temptation to drink. His story is a terrifying portrait of alcoholism. It opens the door to let the reader see something of the torment of one in the grip of alcohol. On one with a heart can read the story without a profound sympathy for those who have come under the power of this habit. Nor can anyone with a conscience read it without a righteous indignation arising within him against the American policy giving legal sanction and protection to a business which results in such awful wreckage of human lives. Authorities say there are about one million alcoholics in this country.

"The Third Strike" should stir the consciences of Christian people to make the fight against beverage alcohol their personal fight. We advise our readers to secure and read this tragic autobiography and get into action.

BOOKS AND TRACTS ON NATIONAL REFORM SUBJECTS

1. **CHRISTIAN CIVIL GOVERNMENT by Rev. David McAllister, D.D., LL.D. Revised Edition. 356 pages. Paper binding, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.**
2. **GOD IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS by Rev. W. S. Fleming, D.D. Third Edition, 1947. 248 pages. Cloth binding, $1.50.**
3. **THE DAY. (Christian Sabbath) by R. H. Martin, D.D., 190 pages. Fabroid cover, $1.00.**
4. **SIX STUDIES ON THE DAY by R. H. Martin, D.D., Second Edition, 1937. Paper cover, 25 cents.**
5. **THE MORMON MENACE. Confessions of John Doyle Lee, Danite. 368 pages. Cloth, $1.00.**
6. **BRIGHAM YOUNG AND HIS EMPIRE by Ex-Senator Frank J. Cannon and George L. Knapp. 398 pages. Cloth, $1.50.**
7. **UNDER THE PROPHET IN UTAH by Frank J. Cannon and Harvey J. O'Higgins. 402 pages. Cloth, $1.35.**
8. **TRACTS ON MORMONISM: "Getting Their Eyes Open;" "Ten Reasons" being a statement why Christians cannot Fellowship with Mormons; "Mormonism Revealed by Government Investigation." Single copies 5 cents each. 4 cents per copy in quantities of ten or more.**
9. **THIS IS A CHRISTIAN NATION. Decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Holy Trinity Church vs the U. S. 16 pages. 5 cents per copy.**
10. **LIQUOR GRAPHS. Up-to-date facts, figures on various phases of the liquor problem with artist's drawings, printed in colors, 9x12." Very attractive and effective. 150,000 copies published since January, 1949 for distribution in Penna. Similar graphs will soon be published for distribution in Ohio and a national graph for distribution anywhere in the U. S. Sample copies 1 for 5 cents, 3 for 10 cents, 100 copies $2.50. Larger quantities 2 cents per copy.**
11. **UNITED NATIONS PAMPHLET. Setting forth its purpose, principles, organization (two page photograph on organization), and functions of each, our responsibility. 5 cents per copy.**
12. **THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN. Official organ of National Reform Association published since 1867. Devoted to Christian and political science. Deals with the moral problems our nation is facing from a Christian standpoint. Published bi-monthly. $1.00 per year.**

Secure from The National Reform Association
209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Launching Our New Sabbath Program

In our last issue we gave notice of the National Reform Association's action to enlarge and intensify its program for a better observance of the Christian Sabbath and of securing Rev. Walter C. McCrory of the United Presbyterian Church for part time service to this end. The work will be of such character that Mr. McCrory can still continue his pastorate of the church at Harmarsville, Pa., near Pittsburgh, Pa., and assist in this work.

With practical ideas of how to carry forward a Sabbath Observance program, he has a deep conviction of the vital importance of this field of Christian effort.

The first item in our Sabbath program is in communicating with the editors of religious papers and magazines, and also a number of daily or weekly papers, asking whether they will publish brief articles (usually from 100 to 250 words) which we will furnish them from time to time. An addressed postal card was sent to a number of these editors containing the following for their signature with the name of their publication:

Gentlemen:

Our publication will be glad to include in its columns, without cost, your articles on behalf of the Christian Sabbath.

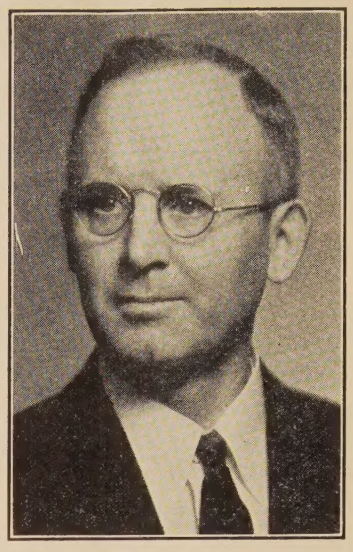
The responses to date have been encouraging. Some 20 have responded favorably. They came from editors of Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, United Evangelical, Disciple, Nazarene church papers and from a number of undenominational magazines. Their combined circulation would probably reach one million. The one with the largest circulation is "The Christian Advocate," official organ of the Methodist Church. We include here the first article which was sent out July 15th.

Rating the Fourth Commandment

Some years ago the students of Simmons College, Boston, Mass., numbering about 1,000, took a poll in which they ranked the Ten Commandments according to their own ideas of relative importance. They gave last place to the Fourth Commandment to "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy."

Does not this rating truly represent a cross-section of American opinion regarding the value of the Christian Sabbath? Whereas a true appreciation of its value would bring public opinion into accord with the following evaluation of the day by Rev. Milton Valentine, D.D., LL.D., formerly President of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.:

"The Sabbath is a great moral means to all the moral and spiritual ends for which man has been created and redeemed. It stands in the midst of the moral law of the Decalogue, every Commandment calling for its presence. Not a single part of moral duty can afford to lose the services of this blessed day. Wickedness sees in it the key position by the taking of which it may hope to sweep the whole field. It is needed for the victory of truth and righteousness in the earth."



Rev. Walter C. McCrory

The second step in the program is to secure a list of ministers, as large a number as possible, who will agree to preach on this subect and distribute literature on it, thus building up a public sentiment for the proper observance of the Lord's Day.

With this in view, a communication will go out to a large number of pastors of the various denominations requesting them to become members of this group. While many pastors rarely, if ever, discuss this subect before their people, it is our belief that there are many pastors who are deeply concerned over the wide-spread desecration of the day, and who will be glad to join with other pastors of like mind in speaking on this subject and otherwise advancing this vital cause.

This communication will be sent to pastors in September following the August vacation period. With the favorable response we hope to receive from these pastors, the initial program will be under way. It is a grass-roots program, starting with individual pastors rather than with the highest church leaders.

The National Reform Association already has some valuable literature on hand for use in carrying forward this educational program, and has other literature in course of preparation. Other features of the program will be added in course of time.

To carry forward this program some generous contributions have been received and it is hoped that many of the Lord's stewards will see fit to devote part of their tithe to this worthy cause. It will be our policy to expand as fast as posible but always within the resources at hand.

PROTESTING WET ACTION OF UNIVERSITY OF PENNA.

Recently it was announced that the authorities of the University of Penna. with Harold Stassen, its President, had taken action annulling the ancient dry laws of this great institution and permitting the use of liquor in the fraternities, sororities and dormitory buildings of the university.

Relative to this action the Federated Legislative Committee of Penna., comprising twelve organizations functioning in the state, of which The National Reform Association is one, unanimously adopted the following resolution at a meeting held at Newton Hamilton, Penna. on July 14th.

"The youth of today must be the drunkards of tomorrow if the liquor industry is to succeed. The fight for either a sober America or a drunken America will be fought among today's youth.

"The liquor industry knows this and is making a real bid for the young people of our nation. Their leaders admit that an appetite for liquor must be created in today's children if they are to continue their large sales in the future. The advertising program of the industry is directed at American youth.

"The liquor interests won a major decision in their battle for youth when the University of Pennsylvania announced that the ancient dry laws of the institution were repealed, and that liquor would be allowed in the fraternity, sorority and dormitory buildings of the University. The University is either knowingly or unknowingly assisting the liquor industry in their attempt to win our youth. This action is a serious blow to the prestige of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Permitting liquor on the campus can profit no one but the whiskey business. The University will be in constant danger of riots and fights similar to the one at Dartmouth when an alleged drunken brawl in the dormitory resulted in a killing. The drinking student will be tempted to drink more at the expense of his studies. The non-drinking student will be constantly annoyed in his studies by the foolish antics of the student who has had one too many. The mothers and fathers who send their sons and daughters to Pennsylvania for an education face the added danger of their children becoming drunkards and being immeshed in the many other moral pitfalls caused by the use of alcohol.

"In view of the above facts, be it resolved that we in the name of the Federated Legislative Committee express our protest to the University of Pennsylvania authorities over their repeal of the Campus Dry Laws and that we request them to rescind their action and restore the prohibition against the use of liquor on the campus.

"Be it further resolved, that we call upon Harold Stassen, President of the University, to use his influence to restore the campus dry laws; that we remind him that he will be the one held responsible for the action of the trustees as he was President of the University at the time the repeal measure became effective; that we call his attention to the long line of illustrious presidents of Pennsylvania who stood behind the Campus Dry Laws and we earnestly hope Dr. Stassen will do likewise."

"A VOTE FOR LIQUOR IS A VOTE FOR EVIL"

(Continued from page 3)

and license the greater evil. That is not the way of common sense."

VI. **"A stay-at-home or a non-cast dry vote is a wet vote.** To not vote dry is to vote wet; for all the Wets will get out and vote. If we do not vote, then we help the liquor interests. The liquor crowd votes 'early and often' as one man put it. By hook and by crook, they turn in a big wet vote. We must offset this by every dry vote being voted, and voted at very election, not just once in four years. If we vote right, we will win the fight. And who knows but that the boy or girl you save may be your own?

VII. **"A vote for Liquor is a Vote for its Consequences.** And we cannot escape this fact by hiding our heads in the sand like an ostrich. Given the cause, the effect is sure to follow.

"Wake Up America. Wake up before it is too late. It is high time to depose King Alcohol from his throne and power, and to set him at naught. Time is on his side. His power increases daily. The time is growing short, for it is later than you think."

THE LOST MILLION

(continued from first page)

or magazine without reading blazing ads of liquor. He could not turn on a radio without hearing the liquor pour. He could not attend a movie without seeing it in its most tempting forms. He could not walk a block through the business section of any city without seeing and smelling the taverns of death.

"Three strikes. You're out!" Is this fair? Is this sporting? In this nation of ours we pride ourselves on playing the game hard but playing it fair. We can't prevent the first strike from coming over the plate—heredity—unless we start a new philosophy of birth control. We may not be able to stop the second strike—home environment. But the third must not be "put over" on one in an unfair way —this public enticement to drink. At least let us give our poor boys a chance! . . .

Can't we do something to prevent this continual flaunting of liquor drinking, this glorifying of it before the eyes of our boys and girls? This insidious propaganda backed by men who put profits above lives is the third strike. No chance. Even Alcoholics Anonymous can't always beat that. Perhaps an aroused citizenry of American can.

Alcohol, Industry And The Worker

According to Dr. E. M. Jellinek of Yale University, there are in the United States 750,000 chronic alcoholics. The same investigator estimates the number of inebriates or excessive drinkers at 3,750,000. This is part of the terrible price we are paying for permitting and giving legal sanction and protection to the traffic in intoxicating liquors in this country. This many lives, completely or in large measure, wrecked—not only for time but for eternity (for "no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of heaven") is an awful price to pay. It would appear that vast numbers of the American people have a calloused conscience when an appeal is made to them to banish this traffic because it is destroying the bodies and souls of men. For them, as well as those with a Christian sensitized conscience, there is another appeal that increasingly has weight with them. It is the financial loss that this traffic is inflicting upon industry and the tax burden it is inflicting upon the country. Of late this is receiving the serious consideration of industrialists, sociologists and economists.

The First Industrial Conference on Alcoholism was held in Chicago on March 23, 1948. It was attended by 300 representatives of industry from 38 states, Canada and Mexico. They were there to consider what industry could do to meet the problem of alcoholism among its employees. The Conference's estimate of industry's loss from absenteeism and inefficiency due to alcoholism was placed at $1,000,000,000 a year.

The Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol for March, 1949, contains an extended article on, "Alcohol in Industry." It reports the results of a Research on Alcohol Problems carried out by Yale University. The report contains some startling facts which should wake up our industrialists and lead them to throw the weight of their influence and a substantial portion of their money to meeting this alcohol problem.

Here are some of the things they found:

The alcoholic employee in industry is not the broken down derelict of the city streets, but the laborer in the yards, the skilled worker in the factory, the salesman, the clerk, the executive. He does not ordinarily report for work in an intoxicated condition, or drink on the job. Most of the time he is a capable responsible worker—**when He Works and is not experiencing the after-effects of the last drinking episode.**

Comprehensive studies of the number of alcoholics in industry are lacking. Conservative statistical estimates based on the results of spot surveys reveal that:

2,060,000 alcoholics are regularly employed.

1,370,000 male alcoholics are employed in manufacturing plants, by construction companies, and by public utilities.

The male alcoholic in industry loses an average of 22 working days annually, a total of 29,700,000 working days from the acute effects of alcohol alone. In addition, the alcoholic loses each year 2 days more than the non-alcoholic because of various ailments.

The alcoholic is responsible annually for 1,500 fatal accidents at work, and 2,850 fatal accidents at home, in public places, and in traffic. This is an accident rate of 321 per 100,000, which is **twice** that of the non-alcoholic.

The life span of the chronic alcoholic is reduced approximately 12 years compared to that of the abstainer or ordinary drinker.

A severe loss to industry occurs when an experienced worker or executive, at a point of service when he should be most productive, is dismissed because of excessive drinking.

Estimates of the cost to industry of alcohol addiction among employees are staggering. No scientific study which takes into account the indirect as well as the direct losses has been made.

The direct cost of alcoholism are related to:

Man hours lost through absenteeism charged to "illness;" disciplinary time resulting from absenteeism among alcoholics.

Hospitalization and medical expenses.

Accidents occurring among known alcoholics.

Disability payments to alcoholics.

Pension payments to alcoholics who are retired prematurely when the company has no other way of dealing with them.

The indirect costs of alcoholism arise from:

Slow-down in production when an alcoholic is part of a team.

Effect of alcoholism within a plant on safety standards.

Effects on morals of workers associated with alcoholics on the job.

We are glad to note this "increasing awareness" of many of our industrialists to what beverage alcohol is doing to industry. It appears some of them who were for Repeal and spent large sums of money, to obtain it, the DuPonts for example, are getting their eyes open and that we may expect help from them in the future. We hope they will use good business sense in the method they employ of attacking the problem—not confining their efforts to reclaiming alcoholics but also and especially in getting at the root of the problem—persuading their employees not to acquire the drinking habit and getting rid of the traffic that is making alcoholics.